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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

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1948

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

Inclosed with this issue of the Weekly Bulletin for information of Military Government Public Health Officers and Public Welfare Officers are lists of instructions sent from the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to prefectural governments for the periods 6 - 11 and 13 - 18 September (see Incl. #1).

Health Center Organization and Personnel

A chart showing the organization and personnel of health centers is inclosed with this issue of the Weekly Bulletin for information of Military Government Public Health Officers and Public Welfare Officers. (Incl. #2). The organization follows the same general plan as was presented in March for the Model Health Center. Budgetary provisions have now been made for a staff of 61, for each of the Model health centers, exclusive of sanitary team personnel which were provided for in the regular budget. The column headed "Non-professional employees" includes second and third class officials as well as employees of other ranks.

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Daily Life Security Law (Seikatsu Hogo Ho)

Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 17

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Preventive Vaccination: Letter to Prefectural Governors

The Vice-Minister of Welfare is publishing a letter subject, "Administration of Preventive Vaccination Law", to Prefectural Governors requesting them to publicize the purpose of the Law and emphasize certain matters regarding the Law's administration.

Stress is placed on the importance of public health education in obtaining the cooperation of the people so that the obligatory nature of the vaccination program will be less in evidence. With good publicity, compliance may thus be obtained willingly without resorting to compulsion.

Reference is made to other related laws, such as the Epidemic Disease Prevention Law (Infectious Disease Law), the Tuberculosis Prevention Law, the Health Center Law, the Labor Standards Act, and the National Health and Hygiene Act.

Delegation of the Law's administration to Chiefs of Health Centers is suggested.

It is suggested that, for the convenience of working people, the physicians supervising health of employees may vaccinate at places of employment, giving a temporary certificate of vaccination which each individual will take to the authorities at the place of residence for recording. Careful planning with attention to administrative and technical details is advised. The certificate and the record of vaccinations should be made with care, but the "Preventive Vaccination Card" will not be issued for the time being.

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The basis for expenses necessary for enforcement is stated as being still under negotiation. In regard to collections of actual costs, no others than described in Art. 3 of the Cabinet Order are to be collected. A separate report is to be made as to the method for determining the actual costs. Only applicants for aid under the Living Protection Law (Daily Life Security) or those in similar state are to be considered unable to pay costs and to receive vaccination without charge.

Venereal Disease Prevention: Ministry Regulations

Ministry Regulations were published 24 September by the Ministry of Welfare regarding certain requirements of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.

Some of the more important provisions follows: physicians are required to report the name, date of birth, sex, occupation and address of patient, diagnosis, date of exposure, date of onset of symptoms, record of former treatment, and name, sex, address and occupation of contacts. Health officials empowered to perform health examinations must be physicians.

Prior approval by the Ministry of Welfare must be obtained for action under Article 12 of the Law (special measures by Governor) giving the locality and conditions of spreading venereal disease, the name and address of hospitals or clinics proposed for health examinations, the object of the examination, the means of examination and estimation of expense. A report of results of such special examinations is to be made to the Minister of Welfare promptly upon its conclusion.

Medical examinations for syphilis will include a darkfield examination, or more than two serological tests; for gonorrhea, a microscopic examination or culture; for lymphogranuloma venereum a Frei test.

Those unable to pay for examinations or treatment will submit, to the physician or hospital director who provided such care, a certification of such inability subject certificate will be obtained from the Chief of Health Center of their area of residence. This certificate will be the basis for payment by the prefectural government of the charges for such examination or treatment.

Applications will be made to the Ministry of Welfare for approval of establishing hospitals or clinics. This application will include reasons for establishment, name and site, means of management, outline of buildings and ground plan, list of equipment, number of staff and other personnel, proposed date of opening, and estimated annual expenses and incomes.

Substitute hospitals or clinics will be leased on an annual basis, subject to renewal, with applications for approval of the Minister of Welfare to include reasons for needing such a substitute hospital or clinic, name and personal history of director, name and location of the institution, number of staff and other personnel, outlines of building and equipment, capacity for out-patients and in-patients, monthly average of patients in the past, estimated expense, terms of lease and copy of proposed agreement.

A form for an identification card, to be carried by all health officials when carrying out examinations or investigations pertaining to venereal disease control is annexed to the regulations.

Venereal Disease Prevention: Cabinet Ordinance

The Cabinet has before it for consideration an ordinance which when passed will authorize subsidies of National Treasury funds to prefectural governments for certain Venereal Disease Preventive activities. Details will be published in a later issue of this Bulletin.

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Maternal and Child Handbook

It is expected that a one reel film illustrating the "Maternal and Child Handbook" will shortly be produced under the guidance of the Maternal and Child Health Section, Children's Division, Ministry of Welfare. The scenario has already been approved. The purpose is to give the public a better understanding of the procedures indicated in the handbook.

Refresher Training Courses at the Institute of Public Health

During the period April 1947 to 30 September 1948, more than 1,000 students completed refresher training courses given at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. The number of graduates of the different courses is as follows:

Public Health (Medical) Officers	206
Public Health Nurses	268
Public Health Sanitarians	229
Public Health Veterinarians	136
Public Health Pharmacists	134
Public Health Nutritionists	38
Public Health Sanitary Engineers	34

These individuals, all of whom were engaged in public health work before taking these courses, came to the Institute from every prefecture and the larger cities of Japan. They were returned to their home prefectures to assume responsible positions in the local health organizations. It has been reported, however, that frequently local health organizations have not made good use of the personnel which they sent to the Institute for training. In some instances this is the result of having selected poorly qualified persons in the first place.

It is highly important that in the future well-qualified individuals, preferably younger persons showing evidence of leadership, be recommended to receive training at the Institute. Also, close surveillance should be exercised in order to ascertain that these people return and fill positions where their training will be used to the best advantage in furtherance of the public health program.

The next course scheduled at the Institute of Public Health will be for Public Health Nurses and will begin in December. Additional courses for other categories of personnel will be scheduled early in 1949. Announcement of the exact dates for the opening of courses will be made at a later date.

SECTION III

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Military Government

Public Health Officers are urged to bring to the attention of the local Japanese medical societies the importance of medical ethics in the life of the physician and the benefit that ethical conduct on the part of the physician contributes to the welfare of the community. It is realized that individual physicians do not, in all cases, understand the ethical code which governs the medical profession, or, if understanding is present, do not accept their social responsibility.

Under this code, which stems from the oath of Hippocrates, elaborated by the laws of Hippocrates, physicians, "Should, as good citizens, and because their professional training specially qualifies them to render this service, bear their full part in enforcing the laws of the community and sustaining the institutions that advance the interests of humanity. They should cooperate especially with the proper authority in the administration of sanitary laws and regulations. They should be ready to counsel the public on subjects relating to sanitary police, public hygiene and legal medicine."

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Quoting further, from the principles of medical ethics, as promulgated by the American Medical Association, in reference to medical societies, it is stated that "in order that the dignity and honor of the medical profession may be upheld, its standards exalted, its sphere of usefulness extended, and the advancement of medical science promoted, a physician should associate himself with medical societies and contribute his time, energy and means in order that these societies may represent the ideals of the profession."

The medical societies, therefore, become the recognized organs for the expression of the ideals of the profession, and the voice of the profession at large in the matter of ethics. This places upon medical societies a responsibility for the conduct of their members.

The local medical associations represent the physicians of Japan, and therefore must assume responsibility and establish within their organizations a strong and qualified grievance committee with disciplinary powers to be exercised against those physicians who transgress the ethical code.

It would be well to call to the attention of the physicians of Japan that it is not by scientific achievement alone that the medical profession of a country gains respect and dignity in the minds of medical men of other countries, unless such achievements are coupled with the ethical aspects of medicine.

There are many factors in Japan that lead to transgression of the ethical code, such as the highly developed sense of personal loyalty and duty, and unfavorable economic conditions. Japanese physicians, either through professional timidity or audacity, are apt to circumvent ethical principles when ethical ideals are not constantly stressed and brought to their attention. Therefore, it becomes necessary to elaborate the principles of medical ethics as understood and accepted by the physicians of the Occidental world.

The Japan Medical Association has established a Grievance Committee within its organization, and has already impartially considered the alleged unethical conduct of several physicians in the Tokyo area. The impartial judgment expressed by the Committee and accepted by the society has been gratifying.

It is desirable that impetus be given to the functioning of similar committees in each of the local societies, and orientation given to the understanding of medical ethics held by the profession.

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

No new cases of equine encephalomyelitis have been reported in Hokkaido since 30 September according to the weekly report of 2 - 8 October, submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. During the period 27 - 30 September a total of 101 new cases, all classified as suspects, were reported from Hokkaido but no new cases have been reported for October. To date Hokkaido remains the only Prefecture reporting new cases and the possibility of additional cases will be largely those that have been discovered in remote areas. With the rapid decline of equine encephalomyelitis cases, the quarantine will be lifted, effective 12 October, and the inter-island traffic of horses will be resumed. Official notification to all Prefectures has been sent by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to lift quarantine on that date.

Food Sanitation

Recently, cases of food poisoning have been reported to this office. It is suggested Military Government Public Health Officers contact the Prefectural Food Inspection Section and recommend greater activity in the procuring of food samples for laboratory analysis and to stimulate a more active sanitary inspection by Food Inspectors in establishments producing and handling food items. All food that has

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been allocated to each Prefecture for rationing and distribution should be inspected at the time of its receipt and during the time it is held in storage awaiting distribution. The responsibility for this lies with the Prefectural Food Sanitation Section. Recent disclosures indicate a failure on the part of the Food Inspectors to make recommendations as to the correct manner of storage and to allow violations of good sanitary measures to exist in distribution points during rationing periods uncontrolled.

Animal Diseases

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Equine Encephalomyelitis	101
Aichi	Swine Plague	1
Niigata	Swine Plague	1
	Swine Erysipelas	1
Miyazaki	Swine Erysipelas	1

Note: Submitted by Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Weekly Report of 2-8 October.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 3,290 pieces of the various types of DDT Dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 26 September - 2 October. Adequate inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 26 September - 2 October, 52,105 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 8,625 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 2,000 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 44 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 62,065 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 2,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,200,912 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 398,709 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 52,046 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

The distribution of 2,975 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment which were shipped to 19 prefectures during the period 26 September - 2 October is listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido		10			2
Iwate		20	30		
Yamagata				50	
Fukushima			20	20	
Ibaraki		200		20	
Tochigi				200	
Saitama		19			
Chiba				200	
Tokyo		8		250	5
Toyama		20			
Ishikawa		20			
Shizuoka		6	1		
Aichi		15			
Hyogo	720				
Shimane	320				
Hiroshima	200		24		

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Fukuoka		300	20	250	
Kumamoto		10	5		
Miyazaki		10			
Total	1,240	638	100	990	7

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - August

The August report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	85,166
Arrests - Registered persons	27
Unregistered persons	68
Convictions - Registered persons	8
Unregistered persons	19
Thefts of narcotics (including 3 hospitals)	20
Losses by fire (including 9 in Fukui Prefecture)	10

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥1,000 fine to six months penal servitude including one suspended sentence. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥2,000 fine to one year penal servitude including nine suspended sentences. Charges against two non-registrants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Fourteen registrants were admonished and four minor violations were disposed of administratively.

For the first time since June 1946 two defendants charged with narcotic violations were found not guilty by the courts.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,117
Investigations originated	153
Investigations concluded	128
Investigations not concluded	359

Four persons were arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana.

Monthly Reports

Prefectural narcotic officers, charged with the responsibility of forwarding monthly reports to the Ministry of Welfare for consolidation, continue to prepare reports which are in error since the tabulations will not balance with the figures for the previous month. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been requested to advise the Narcotic Control Division if any future reports are in error in order that appropriate action may be taken to assure correct reports being forwarded.

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SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai)

References: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No. 79 (for period 28 June - 4 July), No. 80 (for period 5 - 11 July) and No. 83 (for period 26 July - 1 August).

Thirty-nine Branch Offices (prefectural) of Dobo Engo Kai are to be participating members of the Community Chest and will be entitled to allocation of Chest Funds raised during the current Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign for the fiscal year 1948 - 49. The Branch Offices (prefectural) not participating in the Community Chest and who will conduct their own independent membership campaigns are: Iwate, Akita, Fukushima, Gumma, Saga, Nagasaki and Kagoshima.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Disaster Relief and Preparedness:

a. Niigata City (Niigata Prefecture): On 23 August a fireworks exhibition was held near Bandai Bridge. The Red Cross Chapter, in anticipation of the large crowds that would assemble, established a Temporary Emergency Medical Aid and Relief Station and therefore were able to give immediate medical assistance to those persons injured when the bridge suddenly collapsed due to excess strain. Medical emergency treatment was given to 60 patients and 31 other persons more seriously injured were transported to Takegawa and Hasegawa Hospitals.

b. Nagahama City (Ehime Prefecture): One hundred eighty-five houses were totally destroyed and 15 houses were partially destroyed by fire, on 17 September, causing 786 persons to be homeless. No persons were killed and the injuries were minor. A Red Cross Relief Station was established within two hours and assistance was given to 125 people.

c. Saga Prefecture. Casualties in the prefecture, as of 19 September, resulting from a flash flood on 14 September included; 76 persons killed, 78 injured and 10 missing. The Saga Red Cross Chapter promptly dispatched six Medical Aid Teams into the affected areas and gave medical assistance as needed.

d. Nagasaki Prefecture. Casualties in the prefecture, as of 14 September, resulting from a flood on 12 September, included 74 persons killed, 39 injured and 51 missing. The Red Cross dispatched three Medical Aid and Relief Teams to the disaster area on 12 September and gave medical aid and assistance to the flood victims.

Volunteer Services:

a. Production: Great activity is noted in this very important program. One of the large production projects now underway in Tokyo, for example, is the remaking of 150,000 ditty bags (donated by the American Red Cross out of surplus) into children's garments.

Junior Red Cross:

a. Saitama Chapter: A Junior Red Cross meeting was held on 28 September and 160 persons, mostly outstanding students above the fifth grade of elementary schools, middle schools and teachers (representing 23 schools) attended. A full report on the Gora Youth Leadership Training Center was given by those delegates who attended camp this year.

b. The Junior Red Cross, National Headquarters, have representatives attending the Youth Organization Leadership Training Center, sponsored by the

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Ministry of Education and being held between 4 - 15 October. Other organizations being represented are the Ministry of Welfare, Y.M.C.A. and Boy Scouts.

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign Goals (Prefectural and National).

The established Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign Goal (national) for 1948-49 is ¥1,178,950,000, with 76% for Community Chest (¥898,717,800) and 24% for Japanese Red Cross ¥280,232,200).

The breakdown of the national goal on a prefectural basis giving the prefectural goals and the per centum agreed upon covering the allocation of all monies raised is given below:

Prefecture	Goal (1948-49)	Community Chest	Japanese Red Cross Society	%-CC	%-RC
Hokkaido	¥ 70,000,000	¥ 60,000,000	¥ 10,000,000	86%	14%
Aomori	11,000,000	6,600,000	4,400,000	60	40
Iwate	17,000,000	12,050,000	4,950,000	71	29
Miyagi	16,000,000	11,000,000	5,000,000	69	31
Akita	10,000,000	5,560,000	4,440,000	56	44
Yamagata	25,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	80	20
Fukushima	20,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	75	25
Ibaraki	15,000,000	10,500,000	4,500,000	70	30
Tochigi	21,000,000	17,664,800	3,335,200	84	16
Gumma	12,000,000	6,999,000	5,001,000	58	42
Saitama	16,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000	63	37
Chiba	25,000,000	19,000,000	6,000,000	76	24
Tokyo	80,000,000	64,000,000	16,000,000	80	20
Kanagawa	70,000,000	58,333,000	11,667,000	63	37
Niigata	29,000,000	20,000,000	9,000,000	69	31
Toyama	13,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	62	38
Ishikawa	13,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	77	23
Fukui	13,000,000	9,500,000	3,500,000	73	27
Yamanashi	9,450,000	6,700,000	2,750,000	71	29
Nagano	30,000,000	19,000,000	11,000,000	63	37
Gifu	20,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	75	25
Shizuoka	20,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	75	25
Aichi	66,000,000	54,000,000	12,000,000	82	18
Miye	16,000,000	10,666,000	5,334,000	63	37
Shiga	11,000,000	7,700,000	3,300,000	70	30
Kyoto	50,000,000	40,000,000	10,000,000	80	20
Osaka	85,000,000	65,450,000	19,550,000	77	23
Hyogo	60,000,000	48,000,000	12,000,000	80	20
Nara	12,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000	75	25
Wakayama	9,500,000	6,750,000	2,750,000	71	29
Tottori	9,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	67	33
Shimane	10,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	80	20
Okayama	21,000,000	15,100,000	5,900,000	72	28
Hiroshima	30,000,000	22,500,000	7,500,000	75	25
Yamaguchi	26,000,000	20,000,000	6,000,000	77	23
Tokushima	15,000,000	10,435,000	4,565,000	70	30
Kagawa	14,000,000	10,500,000	3,500,000	75	25
Ehime	25,000,000	19,560,000	5,440,000	78	22
Kochi	13,000,000	8,700,000	4,300,000	67	33
Fukuoka	50,000,000	43,000,000	7,000,000	86	14
Saga	15,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000	80	20
Nagasaki	20,000,000	14,500,000	5,500,000	73	27
Kumamoto	21,000,000	15,000,000	6,000,000	71	29
Oita	18,000,000	14,400,000	3,600,000	80	20
Miyazaki	10,000,000	6,670,000	3,330,000	67	33
Kagoshima	17,000,000	10,880,000	6,120,000	64	36
Total	¥1,178,950,000	¥898,717,800	¥280,232,200	76%	24%

* Did not conduct Community Chest Campaign for 1947 - 48.

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Allocation of LARA Relief Supplies to Meet Disaster Needs

An allocation of clothing was approved by the LARA Central Committee on 28 September 1948 for disaster relief purposes in areas recently visited by typhoon and accompanying floods. The clothing allocation is given below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Iwate	180 bales of clothing
Miyagi	90 " " "
Chiba	40 " " "
Shizuoka	10 " " "
Kanazawa	10 " " "
Gumma	10 " " "
Ibaraki	10 " " "
Saga	40 " " "
Nagasaki	50 " " "
*Fukui	590 " " "
TOTAL	1030 bales of clothing (Approx. 150 pieces per bale)

*Earthquake and subsequent floods.

Overseas Shipments of LARA Relief Supplies

LARA shipments, numbers 92 to 96, inclusive, for Japan, arrived in Yokohama between 20 August and 7 September. These shipments contained a total of 104.63 tons of relief supplies as given, by individual shipment, below:

- 92nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Canada Mail on 30 August and contained 5 tons of clothing.
- 93rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Britain Victory on 30 August and contained 40 tons of food.
- 94th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Julia Luckenbach on 3 September and contained 7.43 tons (clothing, including shoes).
- 95th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Polk on 10 September and contained 19.77 tons (food - 15 tons, clothing - 4.1 tons, miscellaneous - .67 tons).
- 96th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. American Transport on 7 September and contained 32.43 tons (food - 25 tons, clothing - 6.78 tons, miscellaneous - .65 tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan now amount to 6,847.22 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	80.00 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	23.31 "
Miscellaneous (Including soap and seeds)	1.32 "
Total	104.63 tons

Medical Social Work

In order to meet the growing need for medical social workers in Health Centers and various hospitals, the Japan Social Work Association is planning a special short term course in medical social work to be held at the Japan School of Social Work in Tokyo. It is anticipated that the course will be held every day from 1 to 5 p.m. but the dates have not been definitely determined. Fifty students at least 25 years of age will be admitted at a fee of ¥ 500 each and will include:

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- a. Students of universities and technical schools who are interested in medical social work.
 - b. Those who have had two years or more experience in social work and are interested in medical social work.
 - c. Others who are approved by the school authorities as good material.
- A certificate will be given to each student upon completion of the course and it is expected that positions will be available in medical institutions.

Health Centers and hospitals which are looking for medical social workers or which have the possibility of establishing social service departments are to be informed of the course and are asked to select and send promising persons for this training. Inquiries should be sent to the Japan School of Social Work.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

Observation in the field of current efforts to revive and reorganize National Health Insurance has yielded the following findings:

1. Meetings are being held in the Prefectures by representatives of cities, towns and villages of existing National Health Insurance associations, doctors, and other interested parties to determine the future course of National Health Insurance. Reportedly, large numbers of cities, towns and villages have expressed interest, through their representatives, in administering National Health Insurance on a municipal basis, as provided by the revised National Health Insurance Law. Likewise, a number of associations are reported to have indicated the intention of continuing in business in localities in which the municipality will not take over the administration of National Health Insurance.

2. Little appears to have been done, so far, to implement these professed intentions. The steps required are as follows:

- a. In those instances in which the city, town or village intends to administer National Health Insurance, a resolution to this effect must be passed by the local assembly. If the local assembly does not favor municipal operation, any National Health Insurance Association or other juridical person administering National Health Insurance, existing or to be created, may administer National Health Insurance in the locality concerned. To effect this it must call a general meeting to obtain the consent of the membership.

3. The Prefectural Insurance Section, in particular the Subsection for National Health Insurance, has charge of the publicity required to acquaint the parties concerned and the population at large with these amendments to the National Health Insurance Law which became effective 1 July.

It was found that in some prefectures little has been done with respect to this. In other prefectures the reorganization has been misrepresented as compulsory. According to the Law as amended, no locality or association or other juridical person is to operate a National Health Insurance program unless a majority of the local residents eligible to belong, or of their elected representatives in the city, town or village assemblies so desires. In this case, but only in this case, all eligible residents will be covered. While this is being encouraged, care must be taken not to give the appearance of compulsion.

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SECTION IX

MEMORANDUM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

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1. List of Ministerial Instructions from Various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Governments.
2. Organization and Personnel of Health Centers in Japan.
3. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 2 October 1948.
4. Number and rate of cases and deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, 4 week period ended 25 September 1948.

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Inclosure Nos. 1 and 2 missing

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 2 OCTOBER 1948

During the fortieth week ended 2 October 1948 there were reported 11,110 cases of communicable disease compared with 10,690 cases in the preceding week. Complete reports were received from all prefectures.

Tuberculosis cases increased 5 percent, from 7,636 in the pervious week to 8,036 currently. This was approximately 9 percent higher than the number (7,391) reported in the fortieth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 523.9 and 482.5 respectively.

There was a 17 percent reduction in measles cases, from 199 previously to 166 this week. The current figure was less than 30 percent of the total (563) recorded in the fortieth week of 1947. As usual, approximately a third of the current cases were in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.8 and 77.1 respectively.

Whooping cough decreased slightly. There were 875 cases this week compared with 895 in the preceding week. The current number was little more than half that (1,707) for the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 57.0 and 70.9 respectively.

There was a sharp increase in pneumonia cases this week. The current number (732) was 32 percent higher than the total for the preceding week (554). It was, however, nearly 35 percent less than the number (1,110) reported in the fortieth week of 1947. Increases were recorded in 29 prefectures, decreases in 13 and no change in 4. The current and cumulative case rates were 47.7 and 155.6 respectively.

There were 12 cases of influenza this week compared with 16 previously. In the fortieth week of 1947 there were 58 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 4.1 respectively.

Diphtheria cases increased 38 percent. There were 289 cases and 20 deaths this week compared with 209 cases and 16 deaths previously. The current number of cases was more than 40 percent less than in the fortieth week of 1947 (486) and 70 percent less than the total (979) for the same week of 1946. Twenty-seven prefectures reported increases over the previous week, 12 showed decreases and 7 reported no change. The current and cumulative case rates were both 18.8. The current and cumulative death rates were 1.3 and 1.7 respectively.

Dysentery continued to decline. Cases this week (434) were 8 percent less than previously (470). There were 119 deaths compared with 122 in the preceding week. The current total of cases was less than a third of the number (1,343) in the corresponding week of 1947 and approximately a tenth of the total (4,286) in the same period of 1946. There were decreases this week in 21 prefectures, increases in 19 and no change in 6. The current and cumulative case rates were 28.3 and 21.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 7.8 and 5.8.

There was an 11 percent increase in typhoid fever cases, from 204 last week to 226 currently. Deaths, on the other hand, decreased from 42 to 18. The number of cases this week was 55 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (498) and nearly 75 percent less than the total (855) for the same week of 1946. There were increases in 20 prefectures, decreases in 17 and no change in 9. The largest increases in the number occurred in Chiba (11), Shizuoka (8), Tokyo (7) and Niigata (7). Sixteen prefectures reported increases of 1 to 4 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.7 and 12.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 1.5.

Paratyphoid fever continued its general downward trend. Cases this week (51) were more than 30 percent less than in the preceding week (74). There were 3 deaths compared with none previously. The current number of cases was approximately 70 percent less than the totals recorded in the fortieth weeks of 1947 (163) and 1946 (175). Decreases were reported in 20 prefectures, small increases in 11 and no change in 15. The largest number of cases in any one prefecture was 11 in Tokyo-to. Nineteen additional prefectures reported from 1 to 5 cases each and 26 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.3 and 3.9 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.2.

There have been no cases of smallpox for 3 weeks and no deaths for 11 weeks. There were 2 cases in the fortieth week of 1947 and in the corresponding week of 1946 also. Both the cumulative case and death rates as of 2 October 1948 were less than 0.1.

There were no typhus fever cases in the last two weeks and no deaths for 12 weeks. During the fortieth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 2 and 12 cases respectively. The cumulative case and death rates as of 2 October 1948 were 0.7 and 0.1 respectively.

There were 73 cases of malaria this week compared with 80 previously. No deaths were reported in either week. The current number of cases was 70 percent less than the total (245) in the fortieth week of 1947 and 90 percent fewer than the number (715) for the corresponding week of 1946. Fifty-six percent (41) of the current cases were in Shiga Prefecture. Nineteen additional prefectures reported from 1 to 6 cases each and 26 prefectures reported they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 7.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

No change was recorded in scarlet fever. There were 37 cases and no deaths this week compared with 36 cases and no deaths previously. During the fortieth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 30 and 57 cases respectively. Current cases were distributed through 17 prefectures which reported from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 2.4 and 3.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 31 cases and 6 deaths reported for epidemic meningitis this week compared with 31 cases and 14 deaths in the preceding week. In the fortieth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 41 and 11 cases respectively. Sixteen prefectures reported from 1 to 5 cases each this week and 30 reported they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 3.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.7.

The current number of Japanese "B" encephalitis cases (148) was little more than half the total last week (286). The number of deaths declined from 133 to 81. In the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 27 and 8 cases respectively. Approximately half (73) of the current cases were suspect and half (75) were confirmed. It should be noted that some of the confirmed cases may have been previously reported as suspect so that the total number of cases (148) reported for the week is probably too high. There were decreases in 33 prefectures, no change in 10 and small increases in 3. Only 3 prefectures reported more than 10 cases this week and most of these were confirmed cases which have probably been reported previously as suspect. Twenty-three additional prefectures reported from 1 to 10 cases each and 20 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 9.6 and 13.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 5.3 and 3.7.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 3,733 and 170,446 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,446 and 177,800; for chancroid, 562 and 29,564. All current totals were higher than in the preceding week when there were 3,607 cases of syphilis, 3,352 cases of gonorrhea and 531 cases of chancroid. Current syphilis cases were approximately 10 percent higher than in the corresponding week of 1947 (3,374). The other two venereal diseases, however, were less than in the fortieth week of 1947 when there were reported 4,920 cases of gonorrhea and 819 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 243.4 and 277.8 respectively; gonorrhea, 244.7 and 289.8; chancroid, 36.6 and 48.2.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 2 Oct 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	29	4	927	126	19	2	900	64
AOMORI	3	-	169	8	5	1	108	19
IVATE	1	-	224	25	42	1	507	55
MIYAGI	6	-	337	19	4	-	184	16
AKITA	7	-	432	28	6	4	177	44
YAMAGATA	8	2	202	18	5	2	227	33
FUKUSHIMA	13	1	146	10	13	1	444	82
IBAFUKI	7	2	253	9	23	12	670	289
TOCHIGI	4	-	257	21	7	4	263	98
GUMMA	1	-	168	33	14	-	461	107
SAITAMA	5	1	270	22	7	3	374	152
CHIBA	3	-	110	5	18	2	250	57
TOKYO	24	-	729	96	33	8	1377	304
KANAGAWA	5	-	321	30	10	3	269	72
NIIGATA	14	-	481	39	28	-	573	66
TOYAMA	6	1	91	12	2	-	56	12
ISHIKAWA	10	1	203	15	3	-	32	9
FUKUI	3	-	89	8	1	-	195	32
YAMANASHI	2	-	49	-	3	-	66	9
NAGANO	7	-	295	15	9	2	315	49
GIFU	1	-	86	9	5	5	377	133
SHIZUOKA	2	-	211	25	5	3	297	142
AICHI	7	-	317	28	13	9	646	261
MIE	1	-	187	19	8	5	167	46
SHIGA	2	-	66	2	3	2	88	21
KYOTO	1	-	199	23	8	-	272	68
OSAKA	6	-	219	19	14	2	458	90
HYOGO	4	-	324	34	20	2	403	77
NARA	2	1	98	6	2	-	34	5
WAKAYAMA	1	-	85	4	1	1	42	12
TOTTORI	2	-	50	3	-	-	62	23
SHIMANE	7	-	196	15	5	1	186	69
OKAYAMA	3	1	191	20	5	3	168	68
HIFOSHIMA	3	-	292	10	19	5	294	119
YAMAGUCHI	8	-	222	8	17	9	198	85
TOKUSHIMA	2	1	92	12	5	-	142	25
KAGAWA	1	-	104	12	2	-	117	32
EHIME	4	-	284	32	3	1	331	102
KOCHI	2	-	106	5	8	3	86	25
FUKUOKA	15	1	606	34	9	2	371	107
SAGA	11	-	395	27	3	4	169	64
NAGASAKI	10	1	342	38	15	6	232	85
KUMAMOTO	2	1	117	9	-	1	204	92
OTTA	16	1	378	39	6	5	170	97
MIYAZAKI	9	-	289	29	5	4	220	67
KAGOSHIMA	9	1	330	27	1	1	142	44
TOTAL	289	20	11539	1028	434	119	13324	3528
RATE								
Current	18.8	1.3	18.8	1.7	28.3	7.8	21.7	5.8
Previous	13.6	1.0			30.6	8.0		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 2 October 1948
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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
AKKAI DC	20	1	315	22	1	-	104	3
AKORI	1	-	92	13	2	1	37	2
ATE	2	-	61	6	1	-	49	5
AYAGI	7	1	151	12	3	-	101	3
AITA	6	1	61	11	-	-	8	2
AMAGATA	-	-	62	11	1	-	22	1
AKUSHIMA	9	-	151	22	5	-	70	2
ARAKI	4	1	131	17	3	-	73	3
ACHIGI	1	-	120	21	2	-	47	4
AKUMA	-	-	85	14	-	-	53	1
AITAMA	8	-	188	33	3	1	38	2
CHIBA	15	1	191	9	-	-	47	-
CKYO	30	3	953	101	11	1	597	21
ANAGAWA	6	-	320	42	-	-	99	-
NIIGATA	14	-	224	28	3	-	84	7
TOYAMA	1	1	133	16	-	-	25	2
CHIKAWA	-	-	61	11	-	-	9	1
UKUI	3	-	110	6	-	-	17	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	20	-	-	-	11	3
AGANO	-	-	426	31	-	-	57	3
IFU	5	-	306	38	-	-	60	5
SHIZUOKA	13	-	248	27	-	-	123	6
ICHI	15	1	329	35	2	-	78	5
IE	10	2	244	*25	-	-	54	6
SHIGA	1	-	43	3	1	-	12	-
YOTO	5	-	233	36	2	-	64	5
OSAKA	5	1	303	69	4	-	52	2
YOGO	15	1	318	56	-	-	27	1
KARA	4	1	77	5	1	-	10	1
KAYAMA	1	-	105	13	-	-	12	-
TTORI	-	-	77	3	-	-	13	1
SHIMANE	1	-	94	9	-	-	61	1
OKAYAMA	5	1	147	27	3	-	11	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1	208	18	2	-	46	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	62	7	-	-	10	1
OKUSHIMA	1	-	92	8	-	-	6	-
AGAWA	-	-	45	11	-	-	29	3
SHIME	3	-	133	12	-	-	32	-
KOCHI	4	-	133	13	-	-	33	1
FUKUOKA	4	-	145	13	1	-	32	3
SAGA	1	1	45	3	-	-	16	2
KAGASAKI	1	-	58	11	-	-	16	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	19	4	1	-	21	1
OITA	-	-	108	12	-	-	16	2
MIYAZAKI	1	-	45	5	-	-	12	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	14	3	-	-	6	-
TOTAL	226	18	7552	*892	51	3	2406	114
RATE								
CURRENT	14.7	1.2	12.3	1.5	3.3	0.2	3.9	0.2
PREVIOUS	13.3	2.7			4.8	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SMALL POX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	7	-	-	-	19	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	-	-	41	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	31	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
MIIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	38	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	27	1	-	-	458	33
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.7	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 2 October 1948
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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	91	-	-	-	7	6
AOMORI	1	-	36	-	6	4	51	13
IWATE	-	-	32	1	8	6	175	62
MIYAGI	-	-	29	-	8	3	361	48
AKITA	-	-	24	-	12	8	145	42
YAMAGATA	-	-	20	-	6	2	210	55
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	31	-	-	-	91	22
IBAPAKI	1	-	43	-	5	2	344	87
TOCHIGI	1	-	33	-	3	2	136	44
GUMMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	146	36
SAITAMA	1	-	23	-	-	-	286	76
CHIBA	-	-	30	-	-	-	341	69
TOKYO	3	-	282	3	10	9	2085	511
KANAGAWA	1	-	71	1	5	5	591	167
NIIGATA	-	-	88	-	-	-	265	38
TOYAMA	-	-	43	-	-	1	121	53
ISHIKAWA	1	-	30	2	-	1	139	67
FUKUI	-	-	23	1	-	-	72	21
YAMANASHI	-	-	22	-	-	-	112	39
NAGANO	-	-	13	-	14	-	285	59
GIFU	1	-	37	-	1	2	103	36
SHIZUOKA	1	-	39	-	7	4	429	137
AICHI	2	-	44	-	4	3	495	128
MIE	-	-	58	-	-	-	*87	30
SHIGA	41	-	2135	3	-	-	59	18
KYOTO	2	-	69	2	3	-	79	42
OSAKA	1	-	42	-	6	2	136	84
HYOGO	-	-	50	1	-	1	126	53
NARA	-	-	27	-	-	-	16	9
WAKAYAMA	-	-	15	-	3	1	18	11
TOTTORI	-	-	43	1	1	1	19	8
SHIMANE	1	-	31	-	-	1	16	7
OKAYAMA	1	-	41	1	-	-	70	21
HIROSHIMA	6	-	94	-	1	-	39	16
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	42	-	1	-	48	12
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	17	-	-	1	26	8
KAGAWA	-	-	22	1	-	-	20	6
EHIME	1	-	100	4	1	4	63	30
KOCHI	-	-	21	-	-	1	26	13
FUKUOKA	4	-	201	3	20	5	58	6
SAGA	-	-	37	1	5	3	24	9
NAGASAKI	-	-	54	-	7	3	13	4
KUMAMOTO	-	-	57	3	3	-	34	11
OITA	-	-	50	-	-	-	16	5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	15	-	3	2	71	17
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	148	-	5	4	142	42
<hr/>								
TOTAL	73	-	4464	28	148	81	*8196	2278
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	4.8	-	7.3	0.0	9.6	5.3	13.4	3.7
Previous	5.2	-			18.6	8.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 2 October 1948
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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	-	374	2	5	1	169	33
AOMORI	-	-	13	-	2	-	52	10
IWATE	-	-	15	1	-	-	16	3
MIYAGI	1	-	60	1	-	-	98	9
AKITA	-	-	19	-	3	1	64	11
YAMAGATA	-	-	19	-	-	-	35	10
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	30	1	2	-	73	15
IBAPAKI	2	-	48	-	-	-	*66	*18
TOCHIGI	1	-	38	-	-	-	10	2
GUMMA	-	-	74	3	1	-	26	6
SAITAMA	4	-	83	1	-	-	21	10
CHIBA	1	-	12	-	1	-	37	5
TOKYO	5	-	404	5	2	-	382	99
KANAGAWA	-	-	69	3	-	-	97	21
NIIGATA	-	-	20	1	2	-	50	7
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	21	6
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	4
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	16	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	32	-	1	-	19	2
NAGANO	4	-	102	1	1	1	35	12
GIFU	-	-	45	-	-	-	13	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	42	3	-	-	49	12
AICHI	2	-	107	-	-	-	22	5
MIE	-	-	34	1	-	-	11	-
SHIGA	3	-	41	-	-	-	7	1
KYOTO	-	-	76	-	3	1	56	27
OSAKA	1	-	75	1	2	-	79	18
HYOGO	1	-	38	1	1	1	35	11
NAHA	1	-	6	-	-	-	8	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	8	1
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	2	-	22	7
SHIMANE	-	-	14	-	-	-	13	7
OKAYAMA	2	-	27	-	-	-	8	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	17	-	-	-	19	5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2
KAGAWA	-	-	20	-	-	-	8	-
EHIME	-	-	22	-	-	-	16	7
KOCHI	1	-	11	-	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	-	-	29	1	1	-	37	7
SAGA	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	-	1	22	10
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	8
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	9	3
MIZYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	77	-	2	-	24	10
TOTAL	37	-	2095	27	31	6	*1815	*442
RATE								
Current	2.4	-	3.4	0.0	2.0	0.4	3.0	0.7
Previous	2.3	-			2.0	0.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

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continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOPPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current	Cumulative	Current	Cumulative	Current	Cumulative
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
AKITA	57	2388	138	4399	519	23046
AOOMORI	3	420	6	454	28	4527
CHIBA	6	992	3	532	204	7336
CHIGAKI	2	981	12	968	164	6337
CHITATA	4	279	28	639	180	5136
CHIGAGATA	5	460	27	564	86	3868
FUKUSHIMA	5	574	4	590	196	6058
CHIRAKI	1	635	7	503	184	4218
CHICHIGI	-	239	13	989	109	3812
CHUMMA	-	304	20	1275	69	3228
CHITAMA	-	88	23	845	193	4922
CHIBA	-	98	6	387	105	4258
TOKYO	5	861	66	3433	990	33456
CHINAGAWA	-	186	16	1378	394	11960
CHIGATA	3	1227	26	2737	222	8961
CHYAMA	-	901	39	1849	153	6889
CHIKAWA	10	700	21	1098	130	5101
FUKUI	1	1313	5	600	53	1862
YAMANASHI	-	46	2	248	19	1407
CHAGANO	1	1020	29	1462	127	3820
CHIFU	6	1936	11	637	93	4381
CHIZUCCA	-	890	13	673	176	6985
CHIOHI	-	1030	46	1596	287	10796
CHIE	12	1283	3	500	65	3373
CHIGA	-	511	9	630	70	2507
CHYOTO	2	845	31	1227	319	8181
CHAKA	2	781	29	871	420	14887
CHYOGO	-	1333	22	766	229	5632
CHARA	1	100	9	100	48	1761
CHAKAYAMA	-	254	-	140	35	1865
TOTTORI	-	875	4	147	67	3085
CHIMANE	3	385	49	1635	90	6135
CHAYAMA	6	3279	22	757	301	5598
HIROSHIMA	4	4588	16	815	249	11566
YAMAGUCHI	-	336	4	335	115	3158
TOKUSHIMA	-	1658	-	123	22	2406
KAGAWA	2	2222	4	229	34	2223
CHIME	1	4089	22	1065	183	7434
KOCHI	-	2149	3	205	79	2392
FUKUOKA	11	1158	62	3009	381	15593
SAGA	-	294	3	658	118	3025
NAGASAKI	5	622	8	566	240	5878
KUMAMOTO	3	1141	3	533	103	3345
OITA	2	574	2	500	113	4411
KIYAZAKI	-	38	4	281	40	3101
KAGOSHIMA	3	870	6	669	34	3115
TOTAL	166	47332	875	43517	8036	296035
RATE						
CURRENT	10.8	77.1	57.0	70.9	523.9	482.5
PREVIOUS	13.0		58.3		497.8	

see footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 2 October 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	58	6823	-	147
AOMORI	5	1655	-	15
IWATE	7	1532	-	24
MIYAGI	11	2172	1	9
AKITA	18	1539	-	-
YAMAGATA	8	1205	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	30	2821	-	25
IBARA	20	3180	-	-
TOCHIGI	28	1831	-	45
GUMMA	12	1951	-	29
SAITAMA	14	1678	1	67
CHIBA	3	995	-	-
TOKYO	39	5114	-	128
KANAGAWA	7	2898	-	63
NIIGATA	29	3756	-	48
TOYAMA	25	3329	-	30
ISHIKAWA	15	1814	-	76
FUKUI	4	788	3	94
YAMANASHI	-	647	-	20
NAGANO	10	2255	-	35
GIFU	25	2230	-	54
SHIZUOKA	13	2191	1	23
AICHI	19	2826	2	82
MIE	13	1653	-	12
SHIGA	8	1025	1	137
KYOTO	14	1442	-	116
OSAKA	9	2243	2	107
HYOGO	19	1265	1	9
NAHA	2	412	-	9
WAKAYAMA	2	1872	-	68
TOTTORI	6	855	-	12
SHIMANE	60	2598	-	33
OKAYAMA	16	1551	-	44
HIROSHIMA	19	3162	-	279
YAMAGUCHI	2	1136	-	5
TOKUSHIMA	1	1880	-	67
KAGAWA	-	1072	-	10
EHIME	32	4489	-	138
KOCHI	14	1390	-	4
FUKUOKA	54	4104	-	313
SAGA	11	1773	-	11
NAGASAKI	16	1606	-	9
KUMAMOTO	11	1661	-	27
OITA	6	983	-	83
MIZUZAKI	4	752	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	13	1325	-	3
TOTAL	732	95479	12	2519
RATE				
Current	47.7	155.6	0.8	4.1
Previous	36.1		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	2 Oct	4 Oct	5 Oct	for First 40 Weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	289	486	979	11539	22067	36642
Dysentery	434	1343	4286	13324	35937	71479
Typhoid	226	498	855	7552	14940	37269
Paratyphoid	51	163	175	2406	3999	7286
Smallpox	-	2	2	27	384	17658
Typhus Fever	-	2	12	458	1008	30738
Malaria	73	245	715	4464	10521	NA
Cholera	-	-	2	-	-	1198
Scarlet Fever	37	30	57	2095	2042	1511
Epidemic Meningitis	31	41	11	1815	3077	1237
Jap B Encephalitis	148	27	8	8196	225	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	20	35	44	1028	1852	2932
Dysentery	119	274	595	3528	6448	10102
Typhoid	18	88	113	892	1757	4360
Paratyphoid	3	9	7	114	218	366
Smallpox	-	-	-	1	38	2705
Typhus Fever	-	-	4	33	82	2798
Malaria	-	-	3	28	20	NA
Cholera	-	-	1	-	-	510
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	27	47	85
Epidemic Meningitis	6	16	5	442	989	335
Jap B Encephalitis	81	7	5	2278	101	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for		
	2 Oct	4 Oct	5 Oct	First 40 Weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	18.8	32.5	67.8	18.8	36.9	63.4
Dysentery	28.3	89.8	296.8	21.7	60.1	123.7
Typhoid	14.7	33.3	59.2	12.3	25.0	64.5
Paratyphoid	3.3	10.9	12.1	3.9	6.7	12.6
Smallpox	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	30.6
Typhus Fever	-	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.7	53.2
Malaria	4.8	16.4	49.5	7.3	17.6	NA
Cholera	-	-	0.1	-	-	2.1
Scarlet Fever	2.4	2.0	3.9	3.4	3.4	2.6
Epidemic Meningitis	2.0	2.7	0.8	3.0	5.1	2.1
Jap B Encephalitis	9.6	1.8	0.6	13.4	0.4	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.3	2.3	3.0	1.7	3.1	5.1
Dysentery	7.8	18.3	41.2	5.8	10.8	17.5
Typhoid	1.2	5.7	7.8	1.5	2.9	7.5
Paratyphoid	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	4.7
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.8
Malaria	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.9
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.6
Jap B Encephalitis	5.3	0.5	0.3	3.7	0.2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See Footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 2 October 1948

(C) Current Cases

(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	8	750	156	7338	136	5772
AOMORI	1	318	18	2320	15	1563
IWATE	—	82	17	832	32	1186
MIYAGI	4	402	61	2068	62	1867
AKITA	4	156	25	1902	37	2010
YAMAGATA	1	51	27	856	31	1793
FUKUSHIMA	4	328	53	2606	66	2301
IBARAKI	5	595	39	2566	52	2659
TOCHIGI	5	277	70	2366	75	3449
GUMMA	4	188	35	1900	63	2334
SAITAMA	5	268	41	1777	35	1766
CHIBA	2	890	27	5823	66	5044
TOKYO	37	1482	235	10777	204	11319
KANAGAWA	20	1495	205	10875	160	7491
NIIGATA	3	364	24	2619	44	3024
TOYAMA	4	225	37	1993	46	2176
ISHIKAWA	7	323	17	1755	30	1600
FUKUI	1	141	29	1242	25	1337
YAMANASHI	1	115	31	1120	20	824
NAGANO	6	204	43	5744	37	4615
GIFU	7	423	51	2687	56	1651
SHIZUOKA	11	456	97	4327	100	4589
AICHI	140	5786	298	15884	270	13932
MIE	7	470	27	2065	41	2928
SHIGA	6	401	15	1105	36	1255
KYOTO	22	1338	107	5550	131	5857
OSAKA	33	1475	304	8124	367	9625
HYOGO	39	1963	131	12307	216	17292
NARA	12	515	37	1962	53	2148
WAKAYAMA	8	617	93	3384	54	2368
TOTTORI	3	190	33	1903	35	1623
SHIMANE	4	86	15	711	21	796
OKAYAMA	24	827	93	3697	101	3591
HIROSHIMA	19	947	147	5898	118	4437
YAMAGUCHI	37	786	199	5626	229	4564
TOKUSHIMA	2	192	8	1014	16	1118
KAGAWA	2	289	14	992	37	1432
EHIME	7	279	29	2154	41	2200
KOCHI	2	192	26	1274	22	985
FUKUOKA	31	2076	224	11859	225	10120
SAGA	2	234	69	2940	40	2267
NAGASAKI	12	520	103	4387	73	3399
KUMAMOTO	5	270	56	2987	101	2859
OITA	3	278	47	2435	39	1960
MIYAZAKI	1	111	21	1477	25	1093
KAGOSHIMA	1	178	15	2572	50	2229
TOTAL	562	29564	3446	177800	3733	170446
RATE						
Current	36.6	40.2	224.7	289.8	243.4	277.8
Previous	34.6		218.5		235.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS 1946, 1947, 1948

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	2 Oct 1948	4 Oct 1947	5 Oct 1946	1948	first 40 weeks 1947	1946
<u>Number</u>						
Chancroid	562	819	794	29564	31418	21406
Gonorrhea	3446	4920	2979	177800	163951	92228
Syphilis	3733	3374	1760	170446	111210	52198
<u>Rate</u>						
Chancroid	36.6	54.7	55.0	48.2	52.5	37.1
Gonorrhea	224.7	328.9	203.3	289.8	274.0	159.7
Syphilis	243.4	225.6	121.9	277.8	185.9	90.4

- Note:
1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
 2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
 3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
 4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
 5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
 6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
 7. *Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 25 September 1948

During the four weeks ended 25 September 1948, the 12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 8340 cases and 2008 deaths. Approximately a third of the cases were due to Japanese "B" encephalitis and slightly less than a third to dysentery. Nearly half the deaths were due to Japanese "B" encephalitis and 37 per cent to dysentery. **Decreases from August levels were recorded in the rates for dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, malaria, epidemic meningitis and Japanese "B" encephalitis. Increases were recorded diphtheria and typhus fever. Scarlet fever remained the same. One case of smallpox was reported. The rates for all these diseases except Japanese "B" encephalitis were lower this year than in September 1947. There has been no cholera or plague in either year.

As usual diphtheria showed an increase in September. The case rate (13.1) was 36 per cent higher than in August (9.6) and the death rate (0.9) was 29 per cent higher than in the preceding month (0.7). The case rate this month was the lowest recorded for September since 1926, when the rate was 11.6. The current figure was 45 per cent less than the rate (23.9) in September 1947 and 75 per cent less than in the same period of 1946 (52.9). Increases over August were recorded in 28 prefectures, decreases in 11 and no change in 7. Prefectural rates ranged from 1.6 in Yamanashi to 39.9 in Oita. Rates exceeding the national average by 50 per cent or more were recorded in 9 prefectures - Hokkaido, Miyagi, Akita, Ishikawa, Sago, Nagasaki, Oita, Miyazaki and Kagoshima. Three of these prefectures are in the north, Ishikawa is in central Honshu and the remaining 5 are on Kyushu Island. Nearly 40 per cent of all cases were reported in these 9 prefectures. At the other extreme, rates that were less than half the national figure were recorded in 10 prefectures - Fukushima, Gumma, Chiba, Yamanashi, Gifu, Aichi, Mie, Osaka, Yamaguchi and Tokushima.

The dysentery case rate declined 35 per cent, from 63.9 in August to 41.5 in September. The death rate decreased 31 per cent from 17.8 to 12.2 currently. This was the lowest case rate ever recorded for September. It was 66 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (123.7) and nearly 90 per cent less than the rate (367.8) for September 1946. Decreases from the August rates were recorded in 38 prefectures and increases in only 8. Prefectural rates ranged from 6.9 in Ishikawa to 204.1 in Iwate. Five prefectures (Iwate, Ibaraki, Fuku, Shimane and Miyazaki) had rates exceeding the national figure by 50 per cent or more. It might be noted that Iwate Prefecture recorded a sharp increase in dysentery in August and further high rates throughout September. Ten prefectural rates were 50 per cent or less of the average. These were in Kanagawa, Toyama, Ishikawa, Mie, Chiga, Nara, Wakayama, Kagawa, Kumamoto and Kagoshima.

In past years, typhoid fever has reached a peak in August or September. This year the peak monthly rate was recorded in July and there was a general downward trend throughout August and September. The case rate in September (16.5) was 18 per cent less than in August (20.1) and the death rate this month (2.3) was 12 per cent less than previously (2.6). The current case rate was the lowest ever recorded for September. It was 64 per cent less than the rate (46.2) in September 1947 and 78 per cent less than in the same period of 1946 (76.6). Compared with August, decreases were registered in 27 prefectures during September, increases in 18 and no change in 1. In view of the fact that there was a general downward trend, it is noteworthy that the September rates were more than double the August rates in 5 prefectures - Yamanashi, Totteri, Kochi, Saga and Kagoshima. Prefectural rate ranged from zero in Kumamoto to 41.9 in Totteri. Six prefectural rates exceeded the national figure by 50 per cent or more. These were in Miyagi, Kanagawa, Fuku, Mie, Totteri and Kochi. Nine prefectural rates were 50 per cent or less of the average - Yamagata, Gumma, Yamanashi, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki and Kagoshima.

There was a 22 per cent reduction in the paratyphoid fever case rate, from 6.5 in August to 5.1 in September. The death rate declined from 0.4 to 0.2. This was the lowest case rate ever recorded for September. It was less than half the rate (11.4) in the same period 1947 and a fourth of the figure (20.5) for September 1946. Decreases from August levels were recorded in 24 prefectures, increases in 18 and no change in 4. Rates among the prefectures ranged from zero in 6 prefectures to 17.2 in Aomori. Eleven prefectural rates were 50 per cent or more higher than the national rate. These were in Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate,

Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tokyo, Gifu, Nara, Tottori and Saga. Together these prefectures accounted for half of all cases reported. As previously noted, six prefectures had no cases and 6 additional prefectures had rates that were less than half of the national figure. These included Akita, Shiga, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kagawa, Kochi, Nagasaki and Miyazaki.

There was one case of smallpox this month (in Hokkaido Prefecture) compared with none in August. There were no deaths in either month. The case rate for all Japan was less than 0.1. The case rates in September 1947 and 1946 were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively.

Four cases of typhus fever were reported during September compared with 2 during August. No deaths were recorded in either month. The case rate for all Japan was 0.1 this month compared with 0.2 in September 1947 and 1.2 in the same period of 1946. The current cases were in Hokkaido (1), Kanagawa (2) and Nara (1).

There has been a general downward trend in malaria since the middle of August. The September case rate (8.4) was 35 percent less than the August figure (12.9). The death rate (0.1) was the same in both months. The current case rate was nearly 60 percent less than that (20.6) in the corresponding period of 1947 and approximately 90 percent less than the rate (78.6) in September 1946. Reductions were recorded in 27 prefectural rates compared with August; increases were registered in 11 prefectures and no change in 8. Case rates ranged from zero in 5 prefectures to 417.7 in Shiga Prefecture. Shiga Prefecture alone accounted for 54 percent of all cases reported. The second highest case rate was 17.8 in Kagoshima and the third was 14.0 in Aomori. These three prefectures were the only ones with rates in excess of the national rate by 50 percent or more.

There was no change in scarlet fever. The case rates were 2.5 in both August and September and the death rates were both less than 0.1. The current case rate was slightly lower than in September 1947 (2.6) and somewhat higher than the rate (2.3) in the same period of 1946. There was no change compared with August in 20 prefectures. There were decreases in 14 prefectures and increases in 12. Prefectural rates in September ranged from zero in 12 prefectures to 8.4 in Tokyo-to. Six prefectures had rates in excess of the average by 50 percent or more and together accounted for more than half of all the cases reported. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Miyagi, Saitama, Tokyo, Nagano and Shiga. At the other extreme, 12 prefectures had no cases and 9 additional prefectures had rates that were less than half the average.

The case rate for epidemic meningitis declined 40 percent, from 4.7 in August to 2.8 in September. The death rate decreased from 1.0 to 0.7 this month. The current case rate was below that (3.1) for September 1947 but higher than the figure (1.6) for the same period of 1946. Compared with August, there were decreases in 26 prefectures, increases in 12 and no change in 8. Prefectural rates for September ranged from zero in 12 prefectures to 15.6 in Miyagi. Eleven prefectures had rates that were at least one and a half times the national rate and together accounted for more than half of all the cases. These were Aomori, Miyagi, Akita, Chiba, Niigata, Ishikawa, Fukui, Kyoto, Shimane, Nagasaki and Oita. In addition to the 12 prefectures having no cases, there were 9 prefectures whose rates were less than half the national average.

The case rate for Japanese "B" Encephalitis declined 44 percent, from 81.8 in August to 46.1 in September. The death rate decreased from 18.4 to 16.2 this month. The case rate was 2.1 in September 1947 and 0.6 during the same period of 1946. It should be noted that the true rate for September this year is somewhat lower than the recorded rate due to the inclusion of an unknown number of cases as both suspect and confirmed. A survey is now being made to obtain more accurate information. There were decreases in the recorded rates of 15 prefectures, increases in 29 prefectures and no change in 2. Prefectural rates ranged from 1.6 in Hokkaido to 217.9 in Miyagi. Nine prefectural rates exceeded the national average by 50 percent or more. These were in Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Niigata, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nagano and Kagoshima Prefectures. There were 12 prefectures having rates that were less than half the average - Hokkaido, Gumma, Nara, Wakayama, Shimane, Hiroshima, Kagawa, Kochi, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kumamoto and Oita.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

***Five additional communicable diseases accounted for 41,496 cases. Data on deaths are not available.

The tuberculosis case rate (544.7) in September was approximately 4 percent higher than in August (522.2). It was slightly less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (555.5). Prefectural rates ranged from 218.1 in Yamanashi to 1,085.7 in Shimane. Four prefectures (Toyama, Kyoto, Shimane and Hiroshima) had rates exceeding the average by 50 percent or more. Four prefectural rates were 50 percent or more less than the average. These were in Gumma, Chiba, Yamanashi, and Tokushima.

The pneumonia case rate declined 5 percent, from 40.6 in August to 38.4 in September. This was little more than half the rate (72.7) in September 1947. Prefectural rates varied from 11.0 in Chiba to 93.0 in Toyama. There were 8 prefectures with rates in excess of the average by 50 percent or more. These were Hokkaido, Aomori, Niigata, Toyama, Fukui, Gifu, Ehime and Fukuoka. More than a third of all cases were reported in these prefectures. Seven prefectures had rates that were less than half the national rate. These were Chiba, Kanagawa, Mie, Osaka, Nara, Yamaguchi and Tokushima.

Measles continued to decline. The current rate (15.0) was 63 percent less than in August (40.2). It was 72 percent less than the rate (54.0) for September 1947. Rates among the prefectures ranged from zero in two prefectures to 81.0 in Hokkaido. The latter prefecture alone accounted for 27 percent of all cases in Japan. Seven additional prefectures had rates that were 50 percent or more higher than the average. These were Aomori, Iwate, Yamagata, Ishikawa, Fukui, Shimane, and Fukuoka. Seventeen prefectural rates were 50 percent or more less than the national figure.

There was a 30 percent reduction in the case rate for whooping cough, which was 77.2 in September compared with 110.5 in August. The current figure was 54 percent less than that (167.6) for the same period of 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 4.5 in Tokushima to 262.1 in Hokkaido. The latter prefecture accounted for 17 percent of all cases reported during September. Six additional prefectures had rates that were at least one and a half times the national rate. These were Toyama, Fukui, Shiga, Kyoto, Shimane and Ehime. Thirteen prefectural rates were less than half the national average.

The current case rate for influenza was 1.0 compared with 1.1 in August. During September 1947 the rate was 1.9. Thirty-one prefectures reported they had no cases this month. The remaining 15 prefectures had rates ranging from 0.6 (Nagano) to 26.7 (Fukui).

The three venereal diseases accounted for 32,695 cases during September. There were 15,455 cases of syphilis. The rate was 251.9. This was 12 percent higher than the rate (224.5) in August. It was 19 percent higher than the rate (211.9) in September 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 70.9 to 475.7.

Gonorrhea accounted for 14,950 cases. The rate increased 9 percent, from 223.0 in August to 243.7 in September. This was, however, 20 percent less than the figure (304.4) for the corresponding period of 1947. Rates among the prefectures varied from 73.9 to 512.4.

There were 2,290 cases of chancroid reported this month. The current rate (37.3) was 17 percent higher than in August (31.8). It was 30 percent less than the rate (53.6) in September 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 3.7 to 210.3.

In addition to the usual monthly tables, there is attached a table showing revised monthly rates based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1948.

* These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis and plague.

** August and September 1948 and September 1947 were all 4 week periods. In making comparisons between 1947 and 1948, however, rates rather than numbers should be used because of differences in the base populations.

*** These diseases are tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, and influenza.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
4 WEEKS ENDED 25 September 48

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	73	23.7	11	3.6	168	54.6	8	2.6
AOMORI	17	18.2	-	-	26	27.9	6	6.4
IWATE	7	7.1	1	1.0	202	204.1	14	14.1
MIYAGI	27	22.1	-	-	55	45.0	3	2.5
AKITA	37	37.7	1	1.0	44	44.8	10	10.2
YAMAGATA	18	17.5	1	1.0	39	37.9	7	6.8
FUKUSHIMA	6	3.9	-	-	79	51.0	20	12.9
IBARAKI	24	15.3	-	-	119	76.1	52	33.3
TOCHIGI	12	10.1	-	-	53	44.5	20	16.8
GUMMA	6	4.9	3	2.4	50	40.6	12	9.7
SAITAMA	18	11.0	1	0.6	72	44.1	31	19.0
CHIBA	6	3.7	-	-	42	25.7	15	9.2
TOKYO	45	10.9	4	1.0	215	51.9	55	13.3
KANAGAWA	24	13.5	2	1.1	34	19.2	12	6.8
NIIGATA	33	17.7	2	1.1	102	54.8	20	10.7
TOYAMA	11	14.4	-	-	10	13.1	3	3.9
ISHIKAWA	25	34.7	-	-	5	6.9	3	4.2
FUKUI	9	16.0	-	-	36	64.2	4	7.1
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	16	25.7	3	4.8
NAGANO	19	11.9	-	-	39	24.5	10	6.3
GIFU	5	4.3	1	0.9	57	48.9	23	19.7
SHIZUOKA	13	7.1	2	1.1	56	30.4	31	16.8
AICHI	12	4.9	-	-	122	49.4	62	25.1
MIE	6	5.4	1	0.9	21	18.9	4	3.6
SHIGA	7	10.5	-	-	11	16.5	5	7.5
KYOTO	18	13.2	2	1.5	35	25.6	16	11.7
OSAKA	17	6.3	-	-	98	36.4	23	8.6
HYOGO	18	7.5	1	0.4	102	42.2	18	7.5
NARA	5	8.4	-	-	9	15.1	2	3.4
WAKAYAMA	6	8.0	1	1.3	10	13.3	3	4.0
TOTTORI	3	6.6	-	-	10	22.0	2	4.4
SHIMANE	12	17.4	-	-	46	66.6	21	30.4
OKAYAMA	10	7.9	1	0.8	42	33.3	20	15.8
HIROSHIMA	15	9.6	2	1.3	72	46.0	41	26.2
YAMAGUCHI	6	5.2	1	0.9	62	53.8	32	27.8
TOKUSHIMA	3	4.5	1	1.5	32	48.1	9	13.5
KAGAWA	5	7.0	1	1.4	9	12.6	2	2.8
EHIME	14	12.4	1	0.9	39	34.4	9	7.9
KOCHI	7	10.6	-	-	20	30.2	5	7.5
FUKUOKA	46	18.2	2	0.8	77	30.4	21	8.3
SAGA	20	28.1	2	2.8	24	33.7	9	12.6
NAGASAKI	29	24.2	1	0.8	46	38.4	19	15.9
KUMAMOTO	13	9.5	-	-	19	13.9	14	10.2
OITA	38	39.9	4	4.2	46	48.3	24	25.2
MIYAZAKI	24	29.8	5	6.2	51	63.4	11	13.7
KAGOSHIMA	34	25.2	1	0.7	23	17.0	12	8.9
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* Sep 48	804	13.1	56	0.9	2545	41.5	746	12.2
* Aug 48	591	9.6	44	0.7	3922	63.9	1091	17.8
* Sep 47	1433	23.9	105	1.6	7344	122.7	1591	24.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	65	21.1	7	2.3	26	8.5	-	-
AOMORI	23	24.7	4	4.3	16	17.2	-	-
IWATE	19	19.2	-	-	11	11.1	1	1.0
MIYAGI	33	27.0	5	4.1	14	11.5	-	-
AKITA	12	12.2	4	4.1	1	1.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	-	-	5	4.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	31	20.0	2	1.3	12	7.7	-	-
IBARA	17	10.9	2	1.3	14	9.0	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	19	15.9	5	4.2	8	6.7	1	0.8
GUNMA	10	8.1	4	3.2	6	4.9	-	-
SAITAMA	32	19.6	7	4.3	5	3.1	-	-
CHIBA	21	12.8	2	1.2	5	3.1	-	-
TOKYO	99	23.9	5	1.2	39	9.4	2	0.5
KANAGAWA	44	24.8	7	3.9	9	5.1	-	-
NIIGATA	30	16.1	7	3.8	12	6.4	-	-
TOYAMA	15	19.6	3	3.9	4	5.2	-	-
ISHIKAWA	11	15.3	5	6.9	3	4.2	-	-
FUKUI	19	33.9	2	3.6	3	5.3	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	5	8.0	-	-	2	3.2	-	-
NAAGANO	22	13.8	2	1.3	12	7.5	1	0.6
GIFU	24	20.6	2	1.7	10	8.6	2	1.7
SHIZUOKA	27	14.7	5	2.7	12	6.5	1	0.5
AICHI	49	19.9	2	0.8	9	3.6	1	0.4
MIE	29	26.1	1	0.9	5	4.5	2	1.8
SHIGA	8	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	33	24.2	8	5.9	6	4.4	1	0.7
OSAKA	47	17.5	9	3.3	1	0.4	-	-
HYOGO	48	19.9	11	4.6	3	1.2	-	-
NARA	13	21.8	2	3.4	5	8.4	-	-
WAKAYAMA	9	12.0	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	19	41.9	1	2.2	4	8.8	-	-
SHIMANE	11	15.9	2	2.9	3	4.3	-	-
OKAYAMA	20	15.8	6	4.8	1	0.8	-	-
HIPOSHIMA	30	19.2	1	0.6	11	7.0	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	16	13.9	4	3.5	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	8	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	6	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	21	18.5	-	-	4	3.5	-	-
KOCHI	27	40.8	3	4.5	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	13	5.1	3	1.2	8	3.2	-	-
SAGA	11	15.4	1	1.4	6	8.4	-	-
NAGASAKI	5	4.2	1	0.8	2	1.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	5	3.7	-	-
OTTA	3	3.1	3	3.1	4	4.2	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	2	2.5	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	3.7	2	1.5	4	3.0	-	-
* Sep 48	1013	16.5	143	2.3	311	5.1	14	0.2
* Aug 48	1236	20.1	160	2.6	401	6.5	26	0.4
* Sep 47	2767	46.2	416	6.5	685	11.4	60	0.9

See Footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SMALL POX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	-	-	1	0.3	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	1	1.7	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Sep 1948	1	0.0e	-	-	4	0.1	-	-
*Aug 1948	-	-	-	-	2	0.0	-	-
*Sep 1947	6	0.1	4	0.1	12	0.2	10	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 25 September 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	11	3.6	-	-	5	1.6	4	1.3
AOMORI	13	14.0	-	-	37	39.7	9	9.7
IWATE	1	1.0	-	-	149	150.5	52	52.5
MIYAGI	6	4.9	-	-	266	217.9	30	24.6
AKITA	2	2.0	-	-	105	107.0	26	26.5
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	-	-	131	127.2	42	40.8
FUKUSHIMA	3	1.9	-	-	52	33.5	15	9.7
IBARAKI	3	1.9	-	-	86	55.0	33	21.1
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	-	-	50	41.9	30	25.2
GUMMA	--	-	-	-	26	21.1	6	4.9
SAITAMA	2	1.2	-	-	39	23.9	23	14.1
CHIBA	3	1.8	-	-	45	27.5	15	9.2
TOKYO	27	6.5	-	-	260	62.7	130	31.4
KANAGAWA	2	1.1	-	-	51	28.8	32	18.1
NIIGATA	9	4.8	-	-	165	88.6	24	12.9
TOYAMA	6	7.9	-	-	49	64.2	29	38.0
ISHIKAWA	2	2.8	-	-	79	109.6	44	61.1
FUKUI	3	5.3	-	-	50	89.2	11	19.6
YAMANASHI	4	6.4	-	-	27	43.3	16	25.7
NAGANO	2	1.3	-	-	174	109.4	50	31.4
GIFU	5	4.3	-	-	59	50.6	22	18.9
SHIZUOKA	3	1.6	-	-	94	51.0	50	27.2
AICHI	2	0.8	-	-	93	37.7	30	12.2
MIE	5	4.5	-	-	27	24.3	16	14.4
SHIGA	279	417.7	2	3.0	24	35.9	10	15.0
KYOTO	12	8.8	1	0.7	50	36.6	30	22.0
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	76	28.3	44	16.4
HYOGO	5	2.1	-	-	96	39.8	35	14.5
NARA	2	3.4	-	-	8	13.4	4	6.7
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	14	18.7	10	13.3
TOTTOPI	4	8.8	-	-	15	35.1	5	11.0
SHIMANE	1	1.4	-	-	6	8.7	2	2.9
OKAYAMA	5	4.0	1	0.8	43	34.1	13	10.3
HIPOSHIMA	12	7.7	-	-	29	18.5	13	8.3
YAMAGUCHI	4	3.5	-	-	34	29.5	8	6.9
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.5	-	-	17	25.6	4	6.0
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	10	14.0	3	4.2
EHIME	8	7.1	-	-	42	37.1	19	16.8
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	4	6.0	5	7.5
FUKUOKA	17	6.7	2	0.8	38	15.0	1	0.4
SAGA	4	5.6	-	-	19	26.7	6	8.4
NAGASAKI	6	5.0	-	-	6	5.0	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	6	4.4	-	-	25	18.3	8	5.9
OITA	4	4.2	-	-	4	4.2	1	1.0
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	-	-	52	64.6	11	13.7
KAGOSHIMA	24	17.8	-	-	96	71.1	24	17.8
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* Sep 1948	513	8.4	6	0.1	2827	46.1	996	16.2
* Aug 1948	789	12.9	4	0.1	5018	81.8	1127	18.4
* Sep 1947	1231	20.6	41	0.6	125	2.1	86	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	14	4.6	-	-	9	2.9	1	0.3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	13	14.0	4	4.3
IWATE	2	2.0	-	-	3	3.0	1	1.0
MIYAGI	7	5.7	-	-	19	15.6	1	0.8
AKITA	2	2.0	-	-	12	12.2	2	2.0
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	-	-	3	2.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.6	1	0.6	4	2.6	-	-
IBARAKI	1	0.6	-	-	2	1.3	2	1.3
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
GUMMA	3	2.4	-	-	4	3.2	1	0.8
SAITAMA	8	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	0.6	-	-	7	4.3	-	-
TOKYO	35	8.4	-	-	16	3.9	3	0.7
KANAGAWA	6	3.4	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6
NIIGATA	1	0.5	-	-	9	4.8	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	2.6	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	3	4.2	2	2.8
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	6	10.7	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	13	8.2	1	0.6	3	1.9	1	0.6
GIFU	1	0.9	-	-	3	2.6	1	0.9
SHIZUOKA	6	3.3	-	-	3	1.6	1	0.5
AICHI	7	2.8	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
MIE	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
SHIGA	4	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	2.2	-	-	9	6.6	7	5.1
OSAKA	5	1.9	-	-	8	3.0	2	0.7
HYOGO	5	2.1	-	-	3	1.2	-	-
NARA	1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
TOTTORI	1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.4	-	-	4	5.8	3	4.3
OKAYAMA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	2	1.3	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
TOHUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.5	1	1.5
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	7	2.8	-	-	5	2.0	1	0.4
SAGA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	5	4.2	3	2.5
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	5	5.2	2	2.1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7
* Sep 1948	151	2.5	3	0.0	171	2.8	44	0.7
* Aug 1948	154	2.5	3	0.0	290	4.7	63	1.0
* Sep 1947	155	2.6	2	0.0	186	3.1	85	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases		Cases		Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(P)
HOKKAIDO	249	81.0	806	262.1	2426	788.8
AOMORI	32	34.3	55	59.0	500	536.6
IWATE	29	29.3	46	46.5	541	546.5
MIYAGI	17	13.9	61	50.0	840	688.0
AKITA	21	21.4	69	70.3	460	468.7
YAMAGATA	31	30.1	98	95.2	391	379.7
FUKUSHIMA	20	12.9	43	27.7	616	397.4
IBARAKI	17	10.9	52	33.3	555	354.9
TOCHIGI	3	2.5	92	77.2	418	350.7
GUMMA	2	1.6	93	75.6	287	233.2
SAITAMA	2	1.2	81	49.7	591	362.3
CHIBA	3	1.8	22	13.4	395	241.3
TOKYO	11	2.7	369	89.0	3274	790.0
KANAGAWA	2	1.1	96	54.2	1336	753.7
NIIGATA	33	17.7	209	112.2	929	498.7
TOYAMA	9	11.8	129	169.0	744	974.5
ISHIKAWA	23	31.9	72	99.9	587	814.5
FUKUI	34	60.6	90	160.5	241	429.8
YAMANASHI	4	6.4	20	32.1	136	218.1
NAGANO	11	6.9	138	86.8	747	469.7
GIFU	23	19.7	128	109.8	430	368.8
SHIZUOKA	1	0.5	45	24.4	800	434.4
AICHI	12	4.9	198	80.2	1397	566.1
MIE	14	12.6	48	43.2	448	403.6
SHIGA	8	12.0	78	116.8	414	619.9
KYOTO	11	8.1	174	127.5	1182	866.1
OSAKA	24	8.9	156	58.0	1583	588.7
HYOGO	23	9.5	154	63.8	959	397.2
NARA	4	6.7	17	28.6	198	332.7
WAKAYAMA	16	21.3	9	12.0	277	369.5
TOTTORI	2	4.4	11	24.2	326	718.6
SHIMANE	16	23.2	118	170.8	750	1085.7
OKAYAMA	14	11.1	79	62.6	935	740.7
HIROSHIMA	34	21.7	73	46.6	1469	938.5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	57	49.5	442	383.9
TOKUSHIMA	8	12.0	3	4.5	151	227.1
KAGAWA	-	-	13	18.2	242	338.7
EHIME	25	22.1	164	144.7	837	738.7
KOCHI	9	13.6	11	16.6	279	421.1
FUKUOKA	64	25.3	270	106.6	1577	622.4
SAGA	6	8.4	29	40.7	331	464.7
NAGASAKI	13	10.9	31	25.9	676	564.6
KUMAMOTO	19	13.9	27	19.8	409	299.3
OITA	6	6.3	50	52.5	512	537.6
MIYAZAKI	5	6.2	32	39.8	346	429.9
KAGOSHIMA	10	7.4	122	90.3	434	321.2
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* Sep 1948	920	15.0	4738	77.2	33418	544.7
* Aug 1948	2464	40.2	6779	110.5	32041	522.2
* Sep 1947	3234	54.0	10028	167.6	33236	555.5

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PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Cases		INFLUENZA Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	186	60.5	-	-
ACMORI	72	77.3	-	-
IWATE	51	51.5	2	2.0
MIYAGI	48	39.3	-	-
AKITA	55	56.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	40	38.8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	71	45.8	-	-
IBARAKI	72	46.0	-	-
TOCHIGI	28	23.5	-	-
GUMMA	36	29.2	1	0.8
SAITAMA	44	27.0	2	1.2
CHIBA	18	11.0	-	-
TOKYO	143	34.5	3	0.7
KANAGAWA	32	18.1	-	-
NIIGATA	126	67.6	-	-
TOYAMA	71	93.0	-	-
ISHIKAWA	31	43.0	-	-
FUKUI	33	58.8	15	26.7
YAMANASHI	19	30.5	-	-
NAGANO	38	23.9	1	0.6
GIFU	79	67.8	-	-
SHIZUOKA	43	23.4	-	-
AICHI	58	23.5	6	2.4
MIE	21	18.9	-	-
SHIGA	29	43.4	7	10.5
KYOTO	51	37.4	-	-
OSAKA	35	13.0	4	1.5
HYOGO	63	26.1	-	-
NARA	7	11.8	-	-
WAKAYAMA	15	20.0	5	6.7
TOTTORI	17	37.5	-	-
SHIMANE	19	27.5	-	-
OKAYAMA	53	42.0	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	46	29.4	3	1.9
YAMAGUCHI	19	16.5	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	9	13.5	-	-
KAGAWA	18	25.2	-	-
EHIME	105	92.7	1	0.9
KOCHI	17	25.7	-	-
FUKUOKA	180	71.0	9	3.6
SAGA	39	54.8	-	-
NAGASAKI	65	54.3	2	1.7
KUMAMOTO	54	39.5	-	-
OITA	26	27.3	-	-
MIYAZAKI	25	31.1	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	51	37.7	-	-
* Sep 1948	2358	38.4	62	1.0
* Aug 1948	2489	40.6	67	1.1
* Sep 1947	4350	72.7	112	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
for the
FOUR WEEKS ENDED 25 September 1948

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
CHOKKAIDC	39	12.7	624	202.9	525	170.7
AKMCRI	21	22.5	167	179.2	145	155.6
IVATE	6	6.1	77	77.8	114	115.2
MIYAGI	126	103.2	424	347.3	236	193.3
AKITA	13	13.2	126	128.4	129	131.4
YAMAGATA	6	5.8	92	89.3	215	208.8
FUKUSHIMA	21	13.5	210	135.5	255	164.5
IBARAKI	25	16.0	162	103.6	199	127.3
TOCHIGI	20	16.8	204	171.2	276	231.6
GUMMA	25	20.3	189	153.5	314	255.1
SAITAMA	22	13.5	190	116.5	171	104.8
CHIBA	10	6.1	121	73.9	116	70.9
TOKYO	126	30.4	1140	275.1	832	200.8
KANAGAWA	89	50.2	891	502.7	706	398.3
NIIGATA	12	6.4	181	97.2	323	173.4
TOYAMA	11	14.4	157	205.6	161	210.9
ISHIKAWA	29	40.2	116	161.0	163	226.2
FUKUI	13	23.2	131	233.6	130	231.8
YAMANASHI	6	9.6	84	134.7	64	102.6
NAGANO	17	10.7	203	127.6	243	152.8
GIFU	31	26.6	308	264.2	148	126.9
SHIZUOKA	33	17.9	336	182.5	375	203.6
AICHI	519	210.3	1174	475.7	1174	475.7
MI	36	32.4	219	197.3	353	318.0
SHIGA	31	46.4	140	209.6	169	253.0
KYOTO	90	65.9	399	292.3	537	393.5
OSAKA	142	52.8	978	363.7	1037	385.6
HYOGO	101	41.8	673	278.7	1027	425.4
NARA	46	77.3	181	304.1	234	393.2
WAKAYAMA	21	28.0	202	269.4	206	274.8
TOTTORI	9	19.8	131	288.8	131	288.8
SHIMANE	4	5.8	53	76.7	88	127.4
OKAYAMA	81	64.2	379	300.2	513	406.4
HIROSHIMA	76	48.6	737	470.9	487	311.1
YAMAGUCHI	85	73.8	590	512.4	532	462.1
TOXUSHIMA	16	24.1	63	94.8	97	145.9
KAGAWA	17	23.8	100	140.0	185	258.9
EHIME	19	16.8	208	183.6	243	214.5
KOCHI	18	27.2	97	146.4	93	140.4
FUKUOKA	160	63.1	1186	468.1	1082	427.0
SAGA	11	15.4	263	369.3	274	384.7
NAGASAKI	30	25.1	393	328.2	363	303.2
KUMAMOTO	23	16.8	191	139.8	266	194.7
OITA	30	31.5	220	231.0	244	256.2
MIYAZAKI	3	3.7	118	146.6	123	152.8
KAGOSHIMA	21	15.5	122	90.3	157	116.2
* Sep 1948	2290	37.3	14950	243.7	15455	251.9
* Aug 1948	1953	31.8	13685	223.0	13777	224.5
* Sep 1947	3209	53.6	18215	304.4	12681	211.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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REVISED CASE RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: JAPAN,
JANUARY THROUGH AUGUST, 1948

Disease	** Jan	* Feb	* Mar	* Apr	** May	* Jun	** Jul	* Aug
Diphtheria	26.9	25.7	25.6	22.8	19.6	15.1	9.6	9.6
Dysentery	1.9	2.5	4.8	4.9	7.9	18.1	50.3	63.9
Typhoid fever	7.2	6.6	5.8	7.0	12.2	13.0	20.7	20.1
Paratyphoid fever	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.3	4.3	4.8	6.0	6.5
Smallpox	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-
Typhus fever	1.3	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0
Malaria	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.7	5.5	10.8	13.1	12.9
Scarlet fever	3.7	2.7	2.7	4.1	4.7	3.7	3.8	2.5
Epidemic meningitis	2.1	2.8	4.1	4.3	2.6	2.1	1.8	4.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.3	81.8
Measles	44.1	57.2	99.1	103.7	135.7	129.5	73.8	40.2
Whooping cough	47.3	52.1	43.5	50.7	58.0	83.2	109.7	110.5
Tuberculosis	278.4	368.9	437.4	516.6	543.9	568.4	534.4	522.2
Pneumonia	227.5	262.4	285.7	249.5	146.8	103.3	56.5	40.6
Influenza	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.5	4.7	2.7	1.5	1.1
Chancroid	44.3	56.9	73.0	71.6	51.1	37.9	32.0	31.8
Gonorrhea	230.8	292.3	355.8	402.1	334.7	274.2	249.4	223.0
Syphilis	199.9	277.9	340.1	380.2	314.0	274.6	247.1	224.5

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REVISED DEATH RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: JAPAN,
JANUARY THROUGH AUGUST, 1948

Disease	** Jan	* Feb	* Mar	* Apr	** May	* Jun	** Jul	* Aug
Diphtheria	3.1	2.9	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.7
Dysentery	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.7	3.8	13.0	17.8
Typhoid fever	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.6
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus fever	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Malaria	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Scarlet fever	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	18.4

Footnotes:

- 1/ Revised rates are the number of events per 100,000 estimated population as of 1 July 1948.
 * Four week period.
 ** Five week period.
 A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
 A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
 There have been no cases or deaths reported for cholera and plague.

Footnotes

There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (**) indicate a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. The 1947 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1947, and the 1948 rates are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1948.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.